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Senate Reading Room
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SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 PAGES.

VOL. XXII. No. 45.

WAR NEWS.

A DESPERATE SORTIE FROM MAEFINGK.

The Sortie was Repulsed, and the Situation is Very Grave. Plumer's Force Nearly Wiped Out. Horses and Men Arriving at Bloemfontein. Engagement at Bushman's Kop.

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IN PARLIAMENT AND SENATE.

On the 28th ult. the senator threw out the redistribution bill on the vote for Sir Mackenzie Bowell's motion for a six month's hoist by 41 yeas to 19 nays; majority 22. This majority was the same as last year. Senator Watson did not vote. Senator Young voted with the minority and Senators Kirchoff, Lougheed, Bernier and Perley with the majority.

In the house of commons Dr. Roche asked: "Did the government lease or sell the printing plant formerly in the Indian school at Elkton since the Thompson lease was cancelled? If so to whom? And is the plant now used for printing papers supporting the government in Griswold and South Brandon?"

Hon. James Sutherland said the plant was not sold, which answered the second question. To the third question he said "No."

Dr. Roche asked is Mr. H. Jerome of Carillon, Man., still in the employ of the interior department, and is he the gentleman Hon. Clifford Sifton promised in September last to dismiss from office if he accepted nomination as a political candidate.

Mr. Sutherland said Mr. Jerome resigned in November last and was re-employed and is now in the employ of the department.

N. F. Davin asked: "Whether there is not in the department of the interior for a conveyance or an agreement or document having the effect of a conveyance from the government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Northwest Land Company to the town site trustees of Regina conveying their property in said town site to said trustees and if so whether he will lay such a document on the table?"

Mr. Sutherland said the records of the department contained such documents, copies of which would be laid on the table. Answering Mr. Davin, Mr. Sutherland promised particularly to lay on the table the copy of the agreement between the government, the Canadian Pacific railway and the townsite trustees of the various townships along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Brandon & Southwestern Railway bill and the Morris and Portage Railway bills passed after recess.

The house spent the evening discussing taxation.

At the public accounts committee on the 29th, George Taylor moved for the accounts of the joint high commission. He also moved for the attendance of the accountant of the marine department in connection with accounts for supplies to fishery protection service.

Mr. Foster drew attention to the fact that there was an amount of \$128,000 arrears on dredging leases in the Yukon and promised to look into the subject.

Mr. K. C. Cowan moved for the summoning of several witnesses from Regina in connection with payments to the Regina Leader newspaper and to N. F. Davin, M.P., former proprietor of that journal. One item, in a return brought down showed, Mr. Cowan, a payment of \$175 to Mr. Davin's company, of which he held all the stock for the printing of law reports of the Northwest Territories. This payment was made in advance, and the work, Mr. Cowan said, never was done by Mr. Davin's company.

The account had to be paid over again to the new Leader Company. Another charge he wished to look into, was that Mr. Davin received \$100 for the publication in the Regina Leader of the prize lists of the Northwest Territories exhibition, which other newspapers had published without charge, as ordinary news matter.

It was decided to bring R. B. Gordon and Walter Scott down from Regina in connection with this charge, the latter having already in an open letter, said that he could establish it.

Mr. Cowan's motion was a subject of a great deal of talk in political circles. Mr. Davin was not present at the committee. A motion was also carried for the production of accounts for last year for government printing and advertising done by newspapers.

Sir Richard Cartwright concluded his speech in reply to Mr. Foster's criticism of the budget speech, Sir Charles Tupper replying.

Mr. Dymant introduced a bill respecting the Lake Superior and Hudson Bay railway.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill for marketing apples and pears for export.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada railway.

It is understood that an order-in-

council has been passed for the building of a bridge across the Assiniboine river at Portage la Prairie.

In the senate the C. P. R. bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Perley asked if the present school law of Manitoba is a satisfactory settlement of the school question of that province, as has been stated by the secretary of state, it was also in what particular does the present school act of Manitoba differ from the last act?

Mr. Mills said Senator Perley was asking a question in the wrong quarter. It was a matter within the jurisdiction of the province. He could not say whether the school law was satisfactorily settled or not. The question was one which came before this parliament only under certain circumstances. It came before parliament once and was dealt with. As to the second question, Senator Perley had the statute of Manitoba before him and could judge as well as he (Mills). He recognized no public necessity for his giving an opinion on this point and did not propose to give a gratuitous one.

Mr. McSweeney read a cutting about the closing of the Catholic schools in Winnipeg. He thought the fact that the Catholic sections of Manitoba supported the Greenway government was sufficient answer.

Mr. Bernier regretted seeing Mr. McSweeney, a gentleman of Catholic faith, siding with the enemies of that faith in the house. Mr. Mills' answer was an evasive one. Mr. Mills supported the Macdonald government who gave the Catholics relief; Mr. Bernier hoped so. He said it was poverty that made them close the schools.

A lengthy debate followed.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the senate, called attention to two telegrams, one from New York and one from Sidney, N. S. W., containing the alleged不甘 of colonies in the South African settlement. He would ask whether any such communications had been had, and if so, could the house be taken into confidence. Had the premier of Canada joined in the representations of the Australian premiers, and what was the policy of the government?

In his opinion the Australian premiers having helped Great Britain in the struggle were following out their policy and were entitled to give such advice. He hoped Canada would do the same, but regretted that in the matter of contingencies Canada should follow instead of leading the lesser colonies.

He hoped the government would follow the same policy, and oppose any settlement short of complete annexation.

Hon. D. Mills could answer neither question. He did not recognize that there could be any question as to what the duty of the empire was. There was none in his mind. There had been a time when the people thought the empire big enough; England had granted the republics their independence on certain conditions.

The Orange Free State had kept those conditions fairly well till this war. The Transvaal never had. They had regarded the conditions as only obligatory on one side. The matter had ended in war. That war must end in peace, but peace on such terms as should leave no doubt that there would be no repetition of the times before the war. (Hear, hear.) The imperial members knew their duty. This peace must be no compromise, which would disappoint the hopes of Canada and the other colonies.

Hon. Mr. Landry asked would Mr. Mill's sentiments be submitted to the house?

Hon. D. Mills could say no more. They had unanimously passed a resolution last year. They had sent a contingent to aid in securing what they thought could be gained. If they passed the resolution last year and voted the money to pay for the contingents this year, he thought there could be little doubt as to their views. He could say no more.

On the 30th—Sir Charles Tupper resumed the debate on the budget. In regard to preferential trade he said that it would benefit Canadian buyers not British dealers. The British government lost more by denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties than it gained by the Canadian preference. His plea was for a scheme of inter-imperial preferential trade. He concluded by moving the following amendment:

"That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Canada and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

This is the amendment which Mr. Foster gave notice of some time ago.

Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, replied. He gave an analysis of the benefits of the preferential tariff and quoted a long list of articles to show how the reduction of the general tariff had aided the farmers. It was a British tariff and a consumer's tariff. As to the increased expenditure, it involved no increase to the burdens of the Canadian people. He calculated a saving to the farmers under the tariff of \$102,300 on binder twine; \$126,885 on barbed wire, \$4,298 on galvanized iron and \$4,000 on cream separators. The saving to the people on customs dues

last year on imports was \$2,883,000.

Mr. Prior moved the adjournment of the debate for Mr. Clarke Wallace.

In the senate, Senator Mills moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the pay of the contingents.

Mr. Bernier could not allow this bill to receive its unanimous vote without speaking on behalf of 130,000 souls composing the French-Canadians of the Lower Provinces. The French had been accused of disloyalty, but of course that had been disproved. When the municipal council met last fall the question was raised in one or two places whether the council would help the Canadian boys going to the war, but nothing more came of it. In the French Acadian section of Vaudreuil a vote was moved by Acadians and carried unanimously and supported in solid cash. They were all one in this matter throughout Canada.

The bill was read a second time and taken to the committee of the whole. Mr. Bernier in the chair. The bill having been considered in committee was reported and read a third time.

It is understood that the Dominion government will offer no representations to the British government in regard to the South African settlement.

There was a lively discussion over the Manitoba and Northwestern bill. This road was controlled at one time by the Allans, in which they dropped a large amount of money. Altogether there were debts on the road to the extent of about \$7,000,000. The road for years has been in the hands of re-kever. What the company now wants is an extension of seven years to complete the road. The charter for building the extension expires in two years. All the Manitoba members opposed the extension of time.

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"That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Canada and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

This is the amendment which Mr. Foster gave notice of some time ago.

Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, replied. He gave an analysis of the benefits of the preferential tariff and quoted a long list of articles to show how the reduction of the general tariff had aided the farmers. It was a British tariff and a consumer's tariff.

As to the increased expenditure, it involved no increase to the burdens of the Canadian people. He calculated a saving to the farmers under the tariff of \$102,300 on binder twine; \$126,885 on barbed wire, \$4,298 on galvanized iron and \$4,000 on cream separators. The saving to the people on customs dues

last year on imports was \$2,883,000.

Mr. Prior moved the adjournment of the debate for Mr. Clarke Wallace.

In the senate, Senator Mills moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the pay of the contingents.

Mr. Bernier could not allow this bill to receive its unanimous vote without speaking on behalf of 130,000 souls composing the French-Canadians of the Lower Provinces. The French had been accused of disloyalty, but of course that had been disproved. When the municipal council met last fall the question was raised in one or two places whether the council would help the Canadian boys going to the war, but nothing more came of it. In the French Acadian section of Vaudreuil a vote was moved by Acadians and carried unanimously and supported in solid cash. They were all one in this matter throughout Canada.

The bill was read a second time and taken to the committee of the whole. Mr. Bernier in the chair. The bill having been considered in committee was reported and read a third time.

It is understood that the Dominion government will offer no representations to the British government in regard to the South African settlement.

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FROM GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

Editor Bulletin.

A word or two from Resolution, it is hoped will not come amiss. Our poor old miner's flag is once more peacefully furled, the most of our would-be miners having gone home. I am informed they have gone in quest of lead ore, pitted by the Boers. Well this time I think they have struck the right shaft—a case of give and take with only one chance of losing—and that is their lives. From my short acquaintance with them I might say that many of them were too tender to live, anyway. Just fancy a man going out to prospect with long buckskin gauntlets reaching to the elbows, lest the poor flies might sink shafts in his dainty hands. Fancy him landing a canoe, breaking off a few pieces of surface rock, never going over two hundred yards from the beach, gathering a few so-called specimens and from that establishing an assay of our country. I never saw a better field for a good old time prospector. Several assays have been made of ore which I furnished and every sample has given evidence of copper in paying quantities. A slight trace of gold was also found in nearly every specimen.

Corp. Trotter arrived safe and sound and glad we were to see him, he having brought some mail which was very much appreciated. We were sorry to learn of the corporal being removed to Chipewyan, as his presence here was sufficient to preserve order. He has made many friends during his stay here.

Our winter was very mild until New Years, but since then it has been cold and stormy. Our coldest day was 46 below.

Fur has been fairly plentiful but fish have been scarce. No Indians have starved so far, however. The snow is very deep.

Our steamer is getting on nicely and will be ready for open water.

Yours truly,
ED. NAGLE.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid society was held in the council chamber on Monday, the 2nd April. The usual routine of business was attended to and the report of the following donations received, for which the society are very grateful:

Ladies of Fort Saskatchewan society: Sheets, pillows, towels, iron bed, matress.

Ladies of Josephburg society: Linen, pillows, etc.

Mrs. Clelland, quilt.

Miss Edmonton, half dozen cups, saucers, plates.

Mrs. Samuel Carson, two pillows with linen.

Mrs. Berg, linen.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, two pillows.

J. A. Stovel, kitchen range.

P. Greenshields & Co., Montreal, web of sheeting.

R. J. Whitha, Winnipeg, web of linen.

Mrs. A. E. Snyder, linen and books.

Geo. D. Wood, Winnipeg, \$5 worth of hardware.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., \$10 worth of hardware.

Mr. James Ross, sewing machine.

The amount in the bank raised by the society since the organization in July, 1890, is \$706.00. The new hospital will be ready for use by July ist.

ASSAULT IN A COURT ROOM.

At Leduc or Weinesday before R. T. Telford, J. P., Wm. McEachren, overseer for Leduc local improvement district, for 1897 and '98, was charged by the district with not accounting for all the monies he had received. J. R. Boyle, of Strathcona, prosecuted and Nelson D. Mills, also of Strathcona, defended the accused. During the progress of the examination Mr. Boyle, who was questioning the accused, had before him two lists of disbursements one of which was made from memory, and on finding a discrepancy between the two asked the accused which list was true or whether he had told the truth at all. At this McEachren became enraged and drawing a knife jumped at Boyle, but was intercepted by Mr. Mills. He succeeded in breaking away and with the knife open made another lunge, but was again caught by Mills and pushed into a chair. Defendant then attempted to pick up a chair and continue the assault but with the assistance of those present was eventually subdued. The magistrate took no action on the attempted assault, but ordered McEachren to return \$9.50 of the district funds, without costs. Taylor & Boyle, for the local improvement district, are now entering civil action for the amount they claim due.

MANITOBA MARKETS

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 to 69c. No. 2 66c to 67c. 1 northern, 65c to 66c. 3 hard, 62c to 64c. 1 frosted, 58c and 2 frosted 53c, all in store at Fort William.

Flour—Hungarian patent, \$1.80; Glenora, \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.40; xxxx, \$1.20 per sack of 98 lbs.

Oats—No. 2, white, 31 1/2c; No. 2, mixed, 30 1/2c.

Barley—30c to 36c.

Hay—\$5.00 to \$5.50 per ton.

Butter—14c to 20c.

A despatch from Fourteen Streams, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says that the Boers on March 26th opened a bombardment of the British camp there, and that the British, after replying feebly, evacuated the place during the night.

THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION.

The days of "the boom" are recalled by the present experience of some of the centres in Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, into which immigration is pouring. A large proportion of the population of Winnipeg and of many new born towns then lived for a time in tents, because there was no accommodation for the people elsewhere. Something of the same over crowding is now seen and felt in the favorite districts open for settlement. Thus at Ponoka, a place between Westaskiwin and Lacombe on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, where there was not a house within a mile a year ago, but where there is now a town of about 500 or 600 people, with three stores, blacksmith shop, and school house and other buildings to correspond, the rush of settlers is so great that people are sleeping in the church, the school house, in stores and tents.

Commissioner McCready, in an interview with the Free Press on the immigration outlook, said that the homestead entries so far show an increase over last year, which was the highest year on record, of about 30 per cent; and as the lands for homesteading are becoming more inaccessible and of an inferior class, this will indicate that the immigration is going to be 30 per cent if not more of an increase over last year.

Very little foreign immigration, Mr. McCready says, is coming to the country from Europe; but the British immigration has shown up much better than in any season during the last four years, and that from the United States is unprecedentedly large.

The great rush is to Northern Alberta, over the "Soo" line. It is expected that fully 20,000 people will settle in Alberta this year from the United States alone. Mr. J. W. Christie, writing from Exeter, Nebraska, estimates that 500 families which would be equivalent to 2,500 people, will locate at one point, Ponoka, by the first of September next! Five thousand people, it is estimated will go to Southern Alberta and settle in the ranching districts in the vicinity of Cardston, Lethbridge and Pincher Creek.

The next largest number will likely go to districts on the Long Lake road, between Saskatoon and Prince Albert and Milestone. Twenty men from North Dakota went yesterday to Weyburn where a nucleus of a settlement was formed last year. A number of farmers who settled at Sintaluta, some fifteen years ago, are removing to this district. Among them is a bold gentleman named Partridge, 75 years of age who is taking up a second homestead. Some former settlers did not find this section of country suitable as they failed to get water, and complained that the land was too dry, but these latter settlers have been successful in obtaining water. The district is open prairie land without timber.

In addition to those already mentioned are the Swan River Valley and the Yorkton districts, and the territory along the M. & N. W. R. line.

A great many settlers from North Dakota and Ontario and the older provinces will buy land in the larger settled portion of the province if the owners do not raise the price too high, following the example of two farmers who came into the city yesterday, having land to sell and raised the price one dollar per acre.

Commissioner McCready is satisfied that he is conservative in his estimate in saying that between Port Arthur and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, 75,000 people will come in to settle this year. There has been an average of 50 or 60 a day all this month coming in by the "Soo" line.

Speaking of the demand for labor Mr. McCready said that he had then on his books applications for about a hundred experienced men and a hundred inexperienced men, but that it was simply impossible to fill them. Seventy-five English people arrived one day, and among them were ten young men who were placed at once, but there have been more since. Only foreigners, Doukhobors, Guelichans and others are to be had, and they want good wages. Not an Ontario man has applied for work. \$26 a month does not appear to be any inducement at all.

Premier Martin opened his general election campaign in Victoria on the 28th with a monster meeting, at which he alone spoke. As has always been the case in Victoria, there was a considerable display of antagonism on the part of the audience, but it was more noticeable at the beginning of Mr. Martin's address than at the close, when nearly everyone in the crowded hall was cheering for the speaker on the platform. It was a glorious triumph for Martin. There were few faint efforts towards the close of the meeting to interrupt the speaker, but they fell miserably flat. The premier appealed to the electors on his platform and record and promised to give his opponents every possible chance to meet him on the platform during the campaign, when he expected they would do him the justice of repeating before the electorate the accusations which they have from time to time been making in an indefinite way against him! He characterized all the opposition to himself as his party as being inspired by the corporations of capital, all and singular of which he would oppose. He took up in order (Cottontail, Turnerman, Conservatism, and Bowell liberalism).

CHURCHES.

ANGLICAN "ALL SAINTS."

Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month at 11 a.m.; and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8:30 a.m.

Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Litany and address. All seats free.

HY. ALLEN GRAY, M.A., Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays—First mass at 8, high mass at 10:30. Sunday school 3 p.m. Vespers and benediction at 7 p.m.

Week services—Benediction every Thursday night at 7:30.

FATHER LEDUC, P.P.

FATHER JAN, A. P.P.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

D. G. MCQUEEN, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.

C. B. FREEMAN, Pastor.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the old Methodist Church. Sunday school at 6:30 each Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM HAGER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Fellowship at 12:30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Epworth league on Tuesday evening. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

T. C. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

EDDY'S House, Horse, Scrub and Stove

BRUSHES

THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED, HULL

TEES & PERSSE, Agents, Winnipeg.

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JAS. MCDONALD, Builder and Contractor. See

and Dore on page 93 and 94 to order. Please send estimates of buildings furnished. Office and shop junction Jasper Avenue and Main Street. F. O. Box 407. JAMES McDONALD.

MARKETS.

Potatoes, 25c per bushel. Onions, 4 lbs for 25c.

Butter, 20c to 25c per lb.

Eggs, 12c to 15c per doz.

Chickens, dressed, scarce, 10c per lb.

Turkey, dressed, 10c per lb.

Hogs, dressed, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Beef, live, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Beef, dressed, \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

Mutton, live, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Mutton, dressed, green, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

KOOTENAY MARKETS.

Cheese—Large, 15 1/2c; small sizes, 16c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh Washington eggs, 20c.

Oats—Per ton, \$27.

Millfined—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$1.80.

Hay—Per ton, \$28.

Potatoes—Per ton, \$23.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Alberta—W. F. Langworthy, A. Macdonald, Fort Saskatchewan; W. T. Dalgleish, G. Strachan, Toronto; J. Goodwin, Toronto; P. Ross, Hamilton; F. C. Fahey, Winnipeg; L. Kirkpatrick, Winnipeg; W. E. Brown, Montreal; H. J. Boyd, Winnipeg; F. C. W. Riley, Montreal; J. E. Ruby, Winnipeg; C. J. LeDain, Montreal; W. H. Cushing, Calgary; R. F. Stephenson, Winnipeg; G. W. Morfit, C. E. Morfit, Gladstone; J. Lambert, with four children, Stony Plain; E. Brosseau, H. C. Heber, Stony Plain; W. S. Royal, Toronto; M. K. Wallace, R. J. Henderson, W. J. Tufts, Miss Marguerite, Winnipeg; A. Tufts, Vancouver; C. H. Hutchins, Toronto; W. Weeks, La-

combe.

Jasper—Mr. and Mrs. Grierson and family, North Dakota; C. Nelson, New Lunnion; J. Corford, town; R. C. Nedale, Stony Plain; A. M. Erskine, Strathcona; H. A. Russell, Winnipog; J. S. Webb, Essex; B. H. Heron, Ballynchurh Down; B. C. Groat, New Lunnion; P. Coutts, town; P. Baumeier, Stony Plain; J. Ball, town; O. Trott, Fort Saskatchewan.

Queen's—Mr. Jer, Five Fingers, Mich.; Goula, Morinville; M. Armstrong, J. Armstrong, Sarnia; Calme Daurd, and son Duhamel; A. Doape, St. Marys; W. J. Carr, St. Albert; R. Stitzer, St. Marys; A. McDonald, Egg lake; A. Beaumont, Morinville; A. Langlais, town; J. Casey, Truro, N. S.; J. Fulton, Strathcona; T. Goundels, C. Verstrate, H. Cunningham, St. Albert; Jas. Gibbons, Stony Plain, reserve; H. R. Chaplin, town; J. Cousineau, Morinville; A. Boulangier, H. McLean, H. F. Morel, Stony Plain; T. Boucher, Strathcona; M. Bertrand, Duhamel.

Inspector Strickland, of the Police, left on Sunday for the Yukon with ten men. He will take up with him from British Columbia a man who committed murder at Bennett and who was arrested in Seattle, and who will probably expire his crime in the Yukon. Mr. Strickland will return to Regina as soon as he has fulfilled the objects of his journey.—The West.

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In addition to those already mentioned are the Swan River Valley and the Yorkton districts, and the territory along the M. & N. W. R. line.

A great many settlers from North Dakota and Ontario and the older provinces will buy land in the larger settled portion of the province if the owners do not raise the price too high, following the example of two farmers who came into the city yesterday, having land to sell and raised the price one dollar per acre.

Commissioner McCready is satisfied that he is conservative in his estimate in saying that between Port Arthur and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, 75,000 people will come in to settle this year. There has been an average of 50 or 60 a day all this month coming in by the "Soo" line.

Speaking of the demand for labor Mr. McCready said that he had then on his books applications for about a hundred experienced men and a hundred inexperienced men, but that it was simply impossible to fill them. Seventy-five English people arrived one day, and among them were ten young men who were placed at once, but there have been more since. Only foreigners, Doukhobors, Guelichans and others are to be had, and they want good wages. Not an Ontario man has applied for work. \$26 a month does not appear to be any inducement at all.

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A great many settlers from North Dakota and Ontario and the older provinces will buy land in the larger settled portion of the province if the owners do not raise the price too high, following the example of two farmers who came into the city yesterday, having land to sell and raised the price one dollar per acre.

Commissioner McCready is satisfied that he is conservative in his estimate in saying that between Port Arthur and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, 75,000 people will come in to settle this year. There has been an average of 50 or 60 a day all this month coming in by the "Soo" line.

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(Semi-Weekly)
Printed Monday and Friday evenings.
Subscription \$1.00 per year
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under, \$1.00, or ten cents a line first insertion and five cents a line each week or part of week after.
Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.
BULLETIN Co. [Ltn.]

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Situations vacant; Situations wanted; Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25 words or less, \$5.00 for one insertion, and a cent a word for each word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 6th, 1900

OPENING OF MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Following is the text of the speech delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba:

I am glad to welcome you to the first session of the new legislature, and I hope that Providence will guide your deliberations, and that the measures which you adopt will conduct to the prosperity and development of the province.

Since the last meeting of the legislature war has unfortunately broken out in South Africa, and Her Majesty has been obliged to royal by force of arms, the invasion of her territories of Cape Colony and Natal, by the arms of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, I am pleased to be able to inform you that latterly victory has blessed Her Majesty's arms, and that the invaders have been driven back at all points, while a strong British force has occupied Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The result has been attained at the expense of many valuable lives, willingly laid down for Queen and country, and while I deplore the loss that the empire has sustained, through the deaths of many of her noble sons, I cannot regard the war as an unmixed evil, for it has caused a wave of patriotic enthusiasm to sweep over the Mother Land and her widely scattered colonies, and has furnished conclusive evidence to foreign states of the strength of the bond which binds all parts of the empire together, and of the fervent loyalty of British subjects in all parts of the globe to Her Majesty, her crown and government. In no part of her majesty's wide domains has the feeling of devotion to the interests of the empire been stronger than in Canada. Two contingents of Canadian troops have already reached the scene of action, and a third, raised and equipped at the expense of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is now on the ocean, on its way to South Africa. The first contingent, which left our shores some months ago, has already received its baptism of fire, and I am proud to say, has proved itself worthy to fight shoulder to shoulder with the most celebrated regiments in the British service. I deplore the death of Major Arnold, who commanded the western company of this contingent, and of the many gallant men who fell with him, in the battles of Modder river, but I recognize that, while dead, they are not forgotten, and that their memories will long be treasured by all who hold loyalty, courage, and the honor of their country dear.

During the recess I appointed a royal commission to examine into and report upon the financial position of the province. The report will be laid before you as early in the present session as possible.

Legislation will be asked with a view to restoring that equilibrium in the finances which, I regret to say, has not been maintained in the past; and it will be of a character which will, I believe, accomplish this difficult task. In pursuance of this object a bill will be introduced, reducing the number of ministers, receiving salaries, to three.

I regret to say that my government is under the necessity of refusing to submit for your consideration certain orders-in-council, granting aid to certain railways, and also of refusing to implement promises of aid made to the said railway companies.

You will be asked to repeal the present costly and unsatisfactory election act, and to enact in its stead one much simpler in its enactments, more just, and less expensive.

The people of Manitoba having, on two occasions, declared themselves by their votes, in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, my government has decided to give effect to their views, in so far as the governors of the provincial legislature will permit them to do so, and a bill dealing with this important subject will be submitted to you at the present session.

I regret that the parliament of the Dominion of Canada has, as yet, vouchsafed me reply to the petition adopted by this legislature at its last session, praying for legislation authorizing the government of Canada to pay over to my government the amount of money in the hands of the government of Canada, already realized from the sale of lands set apart for the support of schools in Manitoba, and to transfer to my government the full control and management of the balance of these lands not yet disposed of. My government is endeavoring to induce the federal authorities to make the transfer asked for, and will continue its efforts in this direction until a satisfactory result has been attained.

My attention having been called, by a regrettable accident in one of the

Indians in Winnipeg, which resulted in the death of a young girl, to the fact that in some of the factories here the machinery is left unprotected, and that thereby the lives and limbs of the employees are endangered, a bill will be submitted for your consideration dealing with the liability of employers in such cases, and also one dealing with factories and workshops, and providing adequate protection for the men and women therein employed, and I commend both of these measures to your most careful and thoughtful consideration.

Bills consolidating and amending the real property act and the married women's act, and amending the municipal act, and other measures will be laid before you for your consideration.

The public accounts and the reports of the several departments will be submitted to you.

The estimates for the current year will be laid before you at an early date, and you will find that the estimates or expenditures have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

I feel confident you will give your earnest attention to all measures brought before you, and that your deliberations will be conducted with a sole eye to the public welfare.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

The Delagoa Bay arbitration tribunal, which was appointed to decide the claims against Portugal, growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railway, has ordered Portugal to pay to the British and American claimants the sum of 15,314,000 francs (\$3,062,000) with interest at 5 per cent., from June 25, 1889, to the date of payment, in addition to the 700,000 francs (\$140,000) deposited in 1890.

The second clause of the award decrees that the foregoing sums, after the deduction of what is necessary to defray the cost of the arbitration falling on the claimants, shall "be employed in the payment of the bondholders and other creditors of the Delagoa Bay railway Company, according to their standing." The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose.

The Portuguese government will have to pay into the hands of the government of the United States the sum which, according to said scale, shall accrue to Mrs. MacMurdo, represented by said government, in her quality of a bondholding creditor of the first and second degree.

It will pay the surplus to the government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

The cost of the arbitration will be borne by the three parties in interest.

The award was unanimous, but the grounds on which it was made are not stated.

Since the commencement of the war in South Africa a great deal has been heard of Delagoa Bay and the Delagoa Bay award, but the facts of the case are probably unknown to a great many people. A number of years ago an American and English syndicate undertook to construct a railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria. Among the conditions imposed by the Portuguese and Transvaal governments, on the requirements of the charter, was the usual stipulation as to time. A time was set for the completion of the road to the boundary between the two governments, and in case of the promoters making default the charter would revert back to the Portuguese and Transvaal governments. The holders of the charter set to work, but met with unforeseen delays and it was a race whether they would get to the boundary or not before their time limit ran out. They made every effort to reach the point, while Portugal and the Transvaal were quite content that they should fail and thereby lose the charter. Notwithstanding their efforts the promoters did fail but so close was the race that it has always been contended that the two governments moved the boundary line of their respective countries in order to defeat the syndicate. On their failure the Portuguese government took possession of the part of the road already built, and the matter entered into litigation, being made an international question between England and the States representing their countrymen who were charter holders, and the Portuguese government. Finally the question was left to arbitration. This was some eight years ago, and it was only a few days ago that the tribunal arrived at a decision, as set out above. The matter had a deeper significance as it was generally thought, in the event of Portugal being unable to pay the award that England would have to assume the debt and take over the railroad, thus securing control of Delagoa Bay and acquiring a back door route into the Transvaal.

A Vancouver despatch of the 27th says one of the crew who escaped the attack of cannibals on the ship Nukumana at the Admiralty Islands has written to a friend in Sydney regarding the tragedy. He says the crew consisted of the captain, mate and about fourteen sailors. When the captain was on deck weighing copra, a cannibal crept up behind and killed him with an axe and the mate coming on deck met the same fate. Then all the crew but three, who hid themselves, were murdered. The vessel was then plundered. The dead bodies were then taken to shore and eaten before their eyes, as they could peer from the ship, a picture too shocking to describe. The natives then prepared to burn the vessel and would have done so if the steamer Angaria had not opportunely arrived.

EDMONTON PRICES.

For the benefit of readers in the States, and in answer to many inquiries on the matter, we publish below a list of necessaries, furniture, wearing apparel, etc., together with the prices at which they can be procured in Edmonton, so that the prospective settler may be able to compare the prices with those obtaining at his present home:

Meats: Beef per lb., 70 to 15c, according to cut; per quarter, 6c for front, 8c for hind; per carcass, 5.5-12c. Pork, per lb., 6c to 12c, per quarter, 8c, per carcass, 7c. Mutton, per lb., 12.5-18c, per carcass, 10c. Hams, 15c per lb. Bacon, 15c per lb. Long clear and dry, 12-18c. Corned beef, pickled pork, pickled tongue, 10c. Turkey, 15c per lb. Chicken, 12-18c. Sausage, 10c.

Hardware: Barb wire, 5.1-12c per lb. Nails, wire, 5.1-1c, Cut, 4.1-2c. Axes, 85c to \$1.25. Shovels, \$1. Hand forks, 40c to 70c.

Furniture: Chairs, from 45c up. Bedsteads, hardware, \$3. Mattresses, wool faced, \$3.25. Tables, dining, extension, \$7.50 up. Kitchen tables, \$2.50 up. Bed room suites, \$15 up.

Groceries: Butter, 20c to 25c; eggs, 20c to 25c; canned vegetables, two cans for 25c; canned fruits, 20c per can; salmon, 2 cans for 25c; oysters, 25c per can; biscuits, 2 lb. for 25c; coffee, 15c to 40c per lb.; tea, 25c to 60c per lb.; tobacco, 75c to 80c per lb.; evaporated fruit, 2 lb. for 25c; mixed pickles, 25c per bottle; soap, 5 to 6 bars for 25c; starch, 15c per package; preserved fruit, 40c per can; flour 90c to \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; cheese, 15c salt, 12 lbs for 25c; sugar, 15c to 17 lbs for \$1.00; oatmeal, 3.1-2c per lb.; lard 11c per lb.; syrup, 35c to 80c per gal.; potatoes, 35c; extracts, 10c to 35c; honey, 15c per lb.

Wearing apparel: Ready-made suits, from \$3.00 up; shirts, from 25c up; men's shorts, 85c up; ladies' shoes, from 60c up; children's shorts, from 50c up; socks, 15c up; fur coats, \$10.00 up; underclothing, \$1.50 per suit, up; hats, \$1.00 up; caps, 25c up; mackinaw sweaters, \$1.50 and up; mackinaw coats, \$3.50.

Harness—Set double work harness, complete with collar and hames, \$25. Extra quality, \$35. Team harness, without breeching, \$18 to \$20. Single sets, \$10 complete with collar and hames. Collars, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Halters, leather, 75c to \$1.25. Saddles, steel fork, \$18 to \$35; with wooden horn, \$11.

Horses are up in price, attributed to the fact that the very low prices of former years discouraged breeders and the ranchers did not replenish their herds. A demand suddenly sprung up, partially on account of the purchase of mounts for cavalry in South Africa, and the supply was unequal to the demand. These natural result has been to advance the price of horse flesh and a horse that would have sold last year for \$30 is now worth \$100. Any kind of a farm team is worth \$200, and a horse weighing 1,400 brings from \$125 to \$140. Saddles "causées" are plentiful at \$40 and \$50.

Lumber—All kinds of rough lumber are \$16.00, except poplar, which sells at \$12 to \$13 per M. Scantling, \$16 per M. per M.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized \$2,500,000.00 Capital Paid Up \$2,393,223.00 Rest \$1,665,660.00

BRANCHES.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Morris, Vice-President. Wm. Ramsay, Rot. Jdgs. T. Sutherland Stayner, Elan Royer, Wm. Hendrie, D. R. Wilkie, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Listowel, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Toronto, Fort Erie, Port Hope, Welland, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Brandon, Man. Portage la Prairie, S. Thompson, Prince Albert, Sask. Nelson, Alta. Revelstoke, B. C. Golden, B. C. Kamloops, B. C. Vancouver, B. C. Victoria, B. C.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Lombard & Teller, London, with whom money may be deposited &c., trustee by letter or cable to any agent.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal and Bank of America; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Cincinnati, National City Bank; Denver, Denver National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; American Exchange Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics; New York, St. Paul, Second National Bank; Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank; San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank; Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank; Seattle, Seattle, Washington, and San Francisco.

EDMONTON BRANCH.

DRAFFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

DEBTORISTS—Municipal and other Debenture purchased.

GOLD AMALGAM purchased.

SCRIPT for sale.

G. H. F. KIRKPATRICK, Manager.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

Established 1890.

Editorial Staff.

Business Manager.

Advertisement Manager.

Business Manager.

NORTHWEST GOVERNMENT.

The second session of the fourth assembly opened on the 29th. There was a large crowd. Shortly before 3 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Forget left government house accompanied by Capt. Gilpin Brown as aide-de-camp, and an escort of Mounted Police commanded by Inspector McGibson. Arriving at the buildings the royal salute was given by the escort. His honor read the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have much pleasure in welcoming you upon the occasion of the opening of the second session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territories, and in congratulating you upon the remarkable growth in population and material resources which the Territories have experienced during the past year.

The spontaneous expressions of loyalty with which all parts of the Empire have given practical evidence of their devotion to the Queen and Imperial interests, will ever mark the past year as a memorable one in the history of the nation. Owing to the non-establishment of the militia system, the Territories were deprived of the privileges of being represented in the first Canadian contingent, but it must be a matter of pride and gratification to know that in the second contingent, and in that corps raised and equipped through the splendid generosity and patriotism of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal the Territories have now the honor of having given not only a large number of men in the aggregate, but in proportion to their population, a larger number than any other portion of the Dominion, to the Canadian contribution to the cause of the Empire. In this connection you will be asked to concur in a grant made to the Northwest members of the second contingent, and your assent will be asked to a measure legalizing grants made by municipal corporations to various patriotic funds.

The financial position of the Territories has been the subject of considerable correspondence addressed to the Federal authorities by my government. A portion of the correspondence was laid before you at your last session, and I have ordered copies of subsequent communications to be prepared for your information.

The unprecedented rainfall and disastrous floods of the past year brought about a state of affairs which the revenue, already proved to be inadequate, under ordinary conditions, was altogether unable to cope with. This state of affairs tended not so much to create as to aggravate and call more pointed attention to the great disproportion existing between the means at command, and the ever-growing necessities of the rapidly increasing population of the Territories. It is gratifying for me to be able to inform you that the Federal government has proposed to parliament now in session, a moderate increase to your annual grant, and a large special vote for the purpose of restoring public works destroyed by the floods. In spite of this very substantial increase to the revenue, my government can only look upon it as affording a temporary and partial amelioration of otherwise impossible financial conditions, and will ask you to take action leading to the earliest practical solution of Territorial financial and administrative problems.

In the administration of the law, some changes have suggested themselves as being calculated to bring about greater economy and effectiveness. Bills to secure these ends will be duly submitted to you.

The accounts of the income and expenditure for the past year will be laid before you, as will also the estimates for the current year, which have been prepared with due regard to the efficiency of the several services to be undertaken, and the rigid limitations of the revenue.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I now leave you to your deliberations, in full confidence that the same devotion will be given to the interests of the Territories which has heretofore characterized the labors of the Legislative Assembly.

After reading the speech the governor returned to the government house, and the assembly proceeded to business.

Mr. A. L. Sifton, the new member for Banff, was introduced by Premier Haultain and R. A. Wallace. Mr. Sifton was loudly cheered on taking his seat. Mr. Haultain obtained leave to introduce a bill, and the house adjourned.

ANGUS RIDGE.

Miss Gould, Wetaskiwin, who has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. Girling, left for home this week.

We have good sleighing at present.

Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. B. Shantz, visited Mrs. J. Thirk on Saturday.

The annual meeting of local improvement district No. 22 took place at the school house Saturday p.m. Mr. Abbott, overseer who was discharged his duties for the past year. Mr. Will Waterston was re-elected auditor. There was a fair attendance.

Mr. Nelles' party on Friday evening passed of pleasantly.

Mr. Oliver, M. P. for Alberta, should receive a good support from the electors of this district at the next election. He has discharged his duties faithfully and fearlessly.

THE MARKET SITE.

Editor Bulletin:

However, gratifying it is to know that our town will, within a short time, be able to boast of a market. It must be said that, although late, our citizens have finally awakened to the importance of an institution of this kind. We are at a loss to understand why our sister town, Strathcona, has not made an effort to ouststrip our own city in establishing a good market. Are there also there men that must be pulled by their ears to see prosperity? Evidently so but, alas, there are no men there to do the pulling. We do not pretend to know it all, but we do pretend to have honest public spirit and under the influence of such, we challenge anybody in this community to give a single valid reason why we should not have a market, and we further challenge anybody to give a valid reason why the selected site is not the best, the most central, and comparatively cheapest site for our town; and finally we would see the figure or rather the blank to repudiate the following sentence; that is to say, we claim and firmly believe that a town especially of the size of ours without a market has little right to demand even the title of a village that aspire to prosperity. We claim that there is no greater impetus to the growth of any town than a well established market especially to a place like Edmonton whose location is unrivaled in the Dominion of Canada.

Must we still keep on and assist in building up hopeless country places by our contemptible inertness? No. We are, thank God, recovering from the effects of a compound miscarriage of municipal affairs. We begin to see that it is the farmer that we are living off, that it is he we have to try to help, that we cannot afford to ignore the prime mover of our existence.

There are kickers in every town but with regard to this important issue, namely, of a market the kicker's is to be compared to the ass that kicks because you try to put him before a full manger.

It is very true that we cannot afford to buy up the whole town and give every citizen a show by holding a market before his front door and the next market at another citizen's front door. This would be detrimental to the meaning of a market.

The market represents the fixed centre for trade not only for the city housekeeper, but for ranchers, farmers and traders who live a hundred miles away; it represents a fixed hour at which we are able to find a selection of the choicest products of our fair country, at which we meet the people of Strathcona, Leduc, Beaver Lake, Ft. Saskatchewan, etc., etc., when they come to us to trade; it means the development of our export trade and the abolishment of ranky butter. Even if these few advantages were the only ones world it not pay to have a market! But as we all know there are still legions of judicious reasons to be counted up and discussed in favor of a market and strange to say not a single one against it except it may be argued that it is harder to cinch an honest producer on the market place, when his judgment is guided by a firm market price, than it would be outside on a back alley or for that matter on the Main St. of Edmonton. Therefore let for ones the true, honest and progressive public spirit prevail and do not even let the shade of doubt come up against the reality of our market!

TEACHER WANTED.

Bibles and Testaments in Cree, English, French, Russian, Polish and German are at sale at G. H. L. Bassang's, Agent, from 20s. upwards.

Wanted for Creekfield Public School District Protestant teacher having second class certificate. Duties to commence at once. Apply, stating a day and previous experience, to KENNETH A. MORRISON, Star P.O., Alberta.

Upper Canada Bible Society

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Rev. Mr. Atkinson, C. of E. missionary, now resides in the Mackenzie district, west of the lake.

A Little, Presbyterian missionary, preached his farewell sermon here on Sunday, 25th inst. Mr. Little has done his duty faithfully, and many regret his departure. He goes to Manitoba college to complete his course there.

I don't see why people of anti-British sentiments are encouraged to settle in our glorious country. Better that Canada's population should increase more slowly than that rebels and riff-raff should swarm around us.

E. Dennis, of Birch Creek, had sold his saw mill at work north of the lake for some time. He is doing good work.

The gripe has been pretty bad out here for about two months. Nearly everybody has had a touch—more or less severe—of it.

March 29, 1900.

MANE IN CATTLE.

North Star: We are reliably informed that the mange has appeared among the cattle south of Calgary. At High River, forty miles south of Calgary, one rancher is feeding four hundred head of cattle, and three hundred are afflicted with mange. The government has established a station at MacLeod and one at Medicine Hat, to try to arrest the progress of mange on the ranges, but it behoves the cattle men of Northern Alberta to watch their cattle and on the appearance of mange to immediately isolate or quarantine the animal or animals, otherwise all their herd will become afflicted.

W. Doherty and Co., organ manufacturers of Clinton, Ont., placed one of their Doherty organs on board the ss. Pomeranian at Halifax, for the use of Canada's sons going to battle for the Empire.

Mr. Oliver, M. P. for Alberta, should receive a good support from the electors of this district at the next election. He has discharged his duties faithfully and fearlessly.

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LOCAL

—Rev. D. G. McQueen returned from down the line last night.

—K. A. McLeod has purchased the steamer Princess Helen.

—One shaft of Milne's coal mine is flooded and has been abandoned.

—E. Acton has the distinction of driving the first team across the new bridge.

—Frank Gray is erecting a paint shop opposite the Massey-Harris warehouse.

—Miss Milligan, dressmaker and milliner for McDougall & Secord, arrived from Toronto last night.

—Four hundred and twenty-six immigrants passed through Calgary last month for the north country.—Alberton.

—Rev. A. H. Vining, of Winnipeg, came in on last night's train. Mr. Vining speaks in the Baptist church this evening at 8 o'clock.

—F. W. Harson has rented his farm three miles west of town and will sell his stock and implements by auction on Wednesday, the 18th, inst.

—The train again last night was detained at Leduc, owing to the track being flooded near Strathcona. The mail was brought up by busses, and was not distributed until this morning.

—The gun club meets on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m. in the office of Bow & Robertson. Election of officers will take place and other important business will be transacted.

—C. W. Sutter, immigration agent, returned last night from a trip to Red Deer, receiving and locating the many settlers who are arriving. Plowing has already commenced between Leduc and Wetaskiwin.

—At a meeting of the Fire Brigade held last night, the invitation of the Calgary brigade to participate in the sports to be held there on the 24th of May was considered. The secretary wrote for more information and an effort will be made to send the brigade and the band to compete in the athletic events and musical competitions.

The brigades here are installing athletic and gymnastic appliances in the hall.

—The leader of the band requests a full attendance of the members this evening, as important business will be transacted. A cordial invitation is also extended to all citizens interested in the band to be present at the meeting; time 8.30. Any new residents coming in who have had any experience as musicians will be gladly welcomed by the leader, who is working hard to make the band a highly efficient one.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE

Edmonton's bridge was formally, or informally, opened on Wednesday afternoon when hundreds of citizens crowded the structure to participate in the christening and see the last rivet driven by Edmonton's noted old-timer, Donald Ross. No official recognition of the completion of the structure for traffic was made by the council, but the citizens, headed by Mr. Ross, as far as possible made up for the deficiency. Had the day been declared a half-holiday the crowd would undoubtedly have been enormous. The programme arranged was of an extemporaneous character: the band was engaged by the citizens and in a four-in-hand bus, contributed by Jackson & Griferson, drove to the bridge, where during the afternoon they enlivened the proceedings with numerous selections. The other part of the programme was contributed by Mr. Ross in a most able and amusing manner. The last rivet was driven at half past four, Mr. Stryker, the engineer in charge, introducing Mr. Ross as the one to whom had fallen the honor of clinching the last bolt. Before proceeding to work, Mr. Ross made a brief and humorous address, stating that some people were born to greatness and others had greatness thrust upon them. He had neither been born great, neither had this greatness been thrust upon him in fact he had hunted around for it and arranged for the honor in the early part of the work, and had then decided that the best way to approach it was in the name of the Queen—the way our Canadian soldiers approached old Crony! However, being unaccustomed to public speaking he would proceed to work. The sudden arrival of the bolt, red hot from the furnace put a stop to the oratory, and with lusty blows of a sledge hammer Mr. Ross clinched the last rivet. Kodaks were out in force and the scene was freely shot-shotted. When completed hearty cheers were given for the Queen, for the employees of the Dominion Bridge company and for Donald Ross. Then followed more music by the band, recitations and songs from Mr. Ross and exhibitions of native dancing given by two Slavey Indians who arrived a few days ago from Fort Good Hope and the Arctic ocean, this bringing the ceremony to a close.

The painting is the only thing that remains to be done. The contract has been let to one of the bridge workmen and the work will go on at once.

The structure was finished not a day too soon and for it all traffic across the river would have been suspended for the last four or five days, as the ice is in its impossible condition. The traffic across the bridge has been enormous, and its usefulness has been already proved, most conclusively.

The first death in the ranks of the Canadian Mounted Rifles has occurred. Trooper Ramsay, of the Winnipeg company, died at Cape Town from inflammation.

MOUNTED RIFLES AT CAPE TOWN.

A. J. H. McCauley, a trooper with the Mounted Rifles, writes to his father and sisters here from Cape Town, where the men arrived in good health. The letter was necessarily hurried as the squadron was to leave almost at once for the front. Mr. McCauley sent a copy of the second edition of the Pomeranian Sponge, printed on the 8th February, from which the following is reproduced:

"This morning we crawled into Porte Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island. In our next issue we hope to write more fully about this place. Rugged rocks and ragged ruffians seem to be the chief items of interest. They are ignorant. We tried them with English, Canadian, Cree, Chinook, Chipewyan, and Dog Rib Indian—they could not understand but they know the difference between a 20 cent piece and a shilling. It appears to be a poor country for range rattle. We cannot say that we are particularly stuck on the place, though a great deal of the place is stuck on us in the ships of coal dust. We might write in better spirits about this town if better spirits were in us; the stuff these Verdant people call rum brings back to us fond recollections of the 'tangle-foot' barb wire whiskey of the Rockies. The editor did not go ashore. The assorted sergents, who visited the town came back with varying descriptions of the place, some unprintable."

The following non-commissioned officers have had their ranks confirmed: Reg. Q. M. Sergt. Knight, Staff-Sergt. Ritchie, Tracy, Des Barres, Squadron Sergeants-Major Dr. Rossiter and Hillam. All others hold active rank only."

"Yesterday morning while a horse was being lowered overboard a sheep who was tired of the rate of progress of the Pomeranian took the opportunity of leaving the ship. When last seen the sluggish muton was swimming steadily. Doubtless we shall find that it has reached Cape Verde Islands when we arrive there."

The first smoking concert of the season was held on board yesterday evening. Among those coming in for special mention is Staff-Sergt. Des Barres."

"It may interest you to know who is responsible for the perpetration of this sheet. In order to prevent any innocent persons being unjustly accused we hereby confess that we alone are guilty: J. E. Taylor and B. C. D'Easum, editors and proprietors, Victor Dodd, chief illustrator. 'When you don't get no money, why you needn't come around!'

The following "Advice to the young soldier," is tendered:

"A soldier is made, not born. He takes a lot of making, and it is an open question if he is always worth the trouble."

"The first duty of the soldier is to obey orders. The second is to keep out of the way of orders."

"Avoid corporals. You can tell a corporal by the fact that he wears two stripes and a worried expression. He generally carries a pencil and a notebook. He is fairly plentiful on board this boat, and he is daily becoming more cunning in hunting down his game."

"Sergeants are stern men with fine voices, but do not be frightened; some sergeants are quite human."

"Sergeant-majors are way up. They have to pass an examination in sarcasm, irony and playful jests. We wear chin straps to keep us from laughing at their jokes on parade."

"Officers are born. The bump of reverence on our heads is finely developed, so we shall not say anything about them except that 'they're all right!'"

"Drill is not difficult; it is astonishing how soon a man can be made to believe that his right hand is his left. But never for a moment think of disputing the orders you get. You are not paid to think—you did all your thinking before you volunteered, so now somebody else has to think for you."

RIVER OPENING.

The opening of the river is not as great importance now as before we had a bridge, but for the information of those interested we give the following table, shewing the dates at which the river has opened for the past 11 years:

1889, April 10th.
1890, April 28th.
1891, April 17th.
1892, April 21st.
1893, April 14th.
1894, April 23rd.
1895, April 15th.
1896, April 26th.
1897, April 15th.
1898, April 18th.
1899, April 24th.

From appearances the ice will go out now day. Sunday is the favorite for the day of its departure.

The Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up,	\$16,000,000.
Reserve Fund,	\$2,600,000.

EDMONTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on deposits.
A general Banking business transacted.

J. S. WILLMOTT,
Manager.

FROM THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

W. H. Connor, trader of Fort Smith and Good Hope, arrived in town on Monday from his last named post situated on the Mackenzie within two miles of the Arctic circle. He was accompanied by three Slavey Indians, natives of that far north region, who since their arrival here have been doing the sight-seeing of their lives. They are the first Slaveys who ever visited Edmonton, and the wonders of civilization are a revelation to them. All of them come from points within the Arctic Circle. Their ideas of the white man's mode of living as they see it here is highly edifying. They have an idea that all the stores along the street, being so close together, are all one house and they marvel at all the white people living in one house and under one roof, "altogether" as they express it, "just like the ducks." One of them ventured the opinion that "there were not as many mosquitoes at his home as there are white people here." Notwithstanding their odd and uncivilized ways they are good Christians, being adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, which religion has penetrated even to their remote homes. In stature they are small and even darker in complexion than their southern brethren to whom they appear to be much superior in intelligence. Their manner of living and eating, however, leaves much to be desired. They cook and eat their whitefish without either being scalded or cleaned, and their appetites are truly prodigious. Two eight quart pails full of moose meat will be devoured by the three of them at one meal, and the number of fish they consume has to be seen to be believed. At Saddle lake mission they saw their first pigs, and nearly went into a fit. When informed that those were the animals which furnished them their bacon their wonderment gave place to personal interest. The wonders they have seen here will furnish them with topics for conversation for the rest of their natural lives after they return to their homes in the north.

Mr. Connor with his drivers left Good Hope on the 12th of January, and with the exception of eighteen days has been traveling ever since. The total distance from Good Hope to Edmonton is estimated at 1,700 miles. At the post the sun is invisible for 23 days, during part of December and January. Last winter the coldest weather was 59 below and the average cold for December was 38. The winter was unusually mild for that region. The snow was only a foot deep at Good Hope but increased in depth as they travelled south, until at La Biche it was between three and four feet.

The following parties are wintering in the north: Billy Gowen at Norman Chan Smith, the Klondiker who left Edmonton with his outfit packed in barrels, is also wintering at Norman with a partner, Muller. In the spring the party start for McMullan river. The Potts party are at Black river, 90 miles below Wrigley. At Wrigley Prof. Christie and party are wintering. They return to Edmonton in the summer. The two remaining members of the Glen-Campbell party are at Simpson. Hugh Thomson, of Duck lake, is at Providence and intends going to Dawson in the spring. At Hay river there are the Tupper party of four. A few others are at Resolute.

Chief Factor Camstell reached home on the 28th of January.

The Tyrrell survey party were met about fifty miles below McMurray on the 16th of February. They were then a month out from Edmonton.

Mr. Wade, from Resolution, and a Frenchman, are on their way out pulling their outfits on sleighs. They are this side of Chipewyan.

Last fall the company's man brought word from down the river that the bodies of two men had been found about 40 miles from Fort McPherson. These are, undoubtedly, the bodies of Moffatt and Holmes, whose deaths have been already reported.

There is no scourv this year on the river. All the men look well.

At the Hay river mission Rev. Marsh last year grew potatoes weighing from 3 to 4 lbs., and also had a good crop of barley and vegetables.

Bishop Groud was just starting on a tour of the Roman Catholic missions. When he had completed it he would have travelled some 1,032 miles by dog train, in the depth of winter.

Mate Walker, the famous shipwrecked whaler who walked out from the Arctic to Edmonton about two years ago, is again wintering at Herschell Island.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The regular quarterly meeting of the liberal association was held in the Court room, Sandison School, on Wednesday evening. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—H. S. Young.
1st Vice-Pres.—J. H. Picard.
2nd Vice-Pres.—J. H. Garipy.
Secretary—H. C. Taylor.
Treasurer—T. Houston.

Executive committee: W. J. Walker,

John Cameron, J. E. Graham, W. T.

Henry, R. Matz, C. de W. McDonald,

J. J. Dunlop, P. Wagner, A. D.

Degagne and J. R. Turnbull.

A strong resolution was passed instructing the secretary to write the Minister of public works, expressing the satisfaction of the association at the completion of the bridge.

Immigration Prospects.

A message from London says only a small amount of British emigration is expected this season, but the continental emigration will probably be of considerable extent. A large party of Icelanders, 1,000 or so in number, is destined to come out this spring, bound for Winnipeg. Finns also will come to Canada in large numbers.

Among small parties to come to the Northwest are a couple of hundred or so Doukhobors who are making preparations to start for Canada. The movement of Galicians is likely to be

large.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT

ROSS BROS.

New Goods Largest Stock Lowest Prices.

Alexandra AND Melotte Cream Separators

Cheapest and Best.

Sold on their Merits.

Cheapest and Best.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
THE SEPARATOR PAYS!

The Average Cow gives 600 Gallons of Milk yearly. The "Alexandra" or "Melotte" Separator will produce an Extra Profit of \$10.00 per cow annually.

In a 4-Cow Dairy there would be an increased profit of \$40.00

In a 10-Cow Dairy " " " " \$100.00

There is also a Considerable Saving in Time, Labor, Space and Dairy Utensils, and New Warm Sweet Milk is available for Calf and Pig Feeding. With the setting process you have cold sour milk which has to be heated at a considerable cost in fuel and labor.

If You Don't Believe

WHAT WE PRINT

Give us an opportunity of proving our assertions, by trying an "Alexandra" or "Melotte" Cream Separator.

ROSS BROS., - Edmonton.

NEW SETTLERS.

The following settlers arrived here since Monday:

Charles Gowen, 2 cars effects, Earnest Just, Walter Patton, R. E. Morrison, from Windom, Minn.; Ole Grande, O. Van Vochis, Common Falls, Minn.; P. Graff, wife and 4 children, 1 car effects, William Neher and wife, 1 car effects, M. Wolf, and wife, 1 car effects, John Wright and wife, 1 car effects, Robert Elder and wife, 1 car effects, John Graff, Joseph Davis, Weldon Davis, A. J. Davis, Conrad Schuster, John Schuster, W. Cresman, C. Galvin, William Genn, John Elder, Thomas Elder, Henry Davis and wife, all from Salem, S.D.; William Davis, wife and two children, 1 car effects, W. T. Cook and Walter Hackney, Minn.; S. A. Kirkwood, wife and 5 children, 1 car effects, Kansas; H. M. Lank, wife and 3 children, 1 car effects, Kansas; J. Lowdon, wife, 2 car effects, Oregon; R. Burkwood, wife and 5 children, 1 car effects; Ontario; J. H. Bilkier, mother and sister, England; J. S. West, England; Gotthilf Fernes, M. Beliski, mother and sister, Russia; Thomas Akin, wife and 5 children, 1 car effects, Ontario.

At Millet: H. M. Hower, wife and 5 children, 1 car effects, Massachusetts.

At Wetaskiwin: F. Peters, wife and 3 children, 1 car effects, H. Westendorf, wife and 4 children, 1 car effects, S. D.

Settlers for Lacome: A. McMillin,

wife and 6 children, E. D. Harris and wife, Albert Gray, wife and 1 child,

John Knight, wife and 3 children, Ben Rimby, wife and 3 children, Sam Rimby, wife and 3 children, James Rimby, wife and 1 child, Oscar Rimby, and wife, M. Small and wife, Ed Lincoln, wife and 3 children, Herbert Cram and mother, S. M. Gwin and wife, W. W. Richardson, wife and 8 children, all from Kansas and each with effects;

J. C. Bell, wife and 1 child, 1 car effects, Nebraska; Cornelius Hecker, wife and 2 children, 1 car effects, Iowa.

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large.

CURLING CLUB MEETING.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Curling Club was held on Wednesday evening in the office of Jas. McDonald. After the routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—M. McCauley, M. L. A.

President—W. G. Ibbotson,

1st Vice-President—J. B. Mercer.

2nd Vice-President—G. J. Bryan.

Sec.-Treas. C. F. Fraser.

Chaplain—Rev. D. G. McQueen.

Executive committee—J. C. Dowsett,

Wm. Richardson, K. W. McKenzie, A. G. Garrison, and B. Johnson.

Umpire—Jas. McDonald.

Representative members—A. Macdonald and John McKechnie, Winnipege.

Notice was given by Mr. G. J. Bryan, that at the next semi-annual meeting he would move that the membership fee be reduced to \$7.50.

After returning a vote of thanks to retiring secretary, Jas. McDonald, the meeting adjourned.

A delegation from the Winnipeg Trade and Labor council recently waited on Premier Macdonald asking for the establishment of a government employment bureau, and also that legislation be enacted abolishing child labor from factories and providing for the safety of employees.

The following settled at Leduc: D. McEwen, wife and 3 children, J. McEwen and wife, Ontario.

At Millet: H. M. Hower, wife and 5 children, 1 car effects, Massachusetts.

At Wetaskiwin: F. Peters, wife and 3 children, 1 car effects, H. Westendorf, wife and 4 children, 1 car effects, S. D.

Settlers for Lacome: A. McMillin,

wife and 6 children, E. D. Harris and wife, Albert Gray, wife and 1 child,

John Knight, wife and 3 children, Ben Rimby, wife and 3 children, Sam Rimby, wife and 3 children, James Rimby, wife and 1 child, Oscar Rimby, and wife, M. Small and wife, Ed Lincoln, wife and 3 children, Herbert Cram and mother, S. M. Gwin and wife, W. W. Richardson, wife and 8 children, all from Kansas and each with effects;

J. C. Bell, wife and 1 child, 1 car effects, Nebraska; Cornelius Hecker, wife and 2 children, 1 car effects, Iowa.

For price, etc., write to or call on

T. A. STEPHEN, Real Estate Agent, Edmonton.

TEACHER WANTED

For Sunnyside School District, Alberta. First or second class certificate. Duties to commence April 1st, 1900. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to

C. C. MAXFIELD, Secy. Treas., Edmonton, P. O.

TEACHER WANTED

A female teacher for Manaw Public School

District No. 382, Duties to commence April 1st, 1900. Six months' term; \$40 per month. Apply to

THOMAS HALL, Secretary, Whitford, P. O., Alberta.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
INCORPORATED AD 1670
Better Live Well Than Long

is an ancient proverb containing considerable philosophy.

You can do both

if you give us all your grocery orders.

Goods the best made, Prices as low as the lowest.

We would call your attention to the following delicious and economical preparations now in stock:

Meat Loaf,

a new and delicious form of Poited Meats—delicate, tasty, and inexpensive. We have it in

Chicken Loaf,

Beef Loaf,

Ham Loaf,

Veal Loaf,

Jellied Hocks,

Head Cheese.

Grosse & Blackwell's Goods:

Potted Game, Anchovy Paste, Jams, Marmalade, etc.

Ask for a free sample of our Diamond Soap.

"If it came from the Company, it's good."

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.